

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. B. HOLT, HENRY BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first square, or its equivalent in space, one square.

1 square, 1 day, 1.00

do do 2 days, 2.00

do do 3 days, 3.00

do do 4 days, 4.00

do do 5 days, 5.00

do do 6 days, 6.00

do do 7 days, 7.00

do do 8 days, 8.00

do do 9 days, 9.00

do do 10 days, 10.00

do do 11 days, 11.00

do do 12 days, 12.00

do do 13 days, 13.00

do do 14 days, 14.00

do do 15 days, 15.00

do do 16 days, 16.00

do do 17 days, 17.00

do do 18 days, 18.00

do do 19 days, 19.00

do do 20 days, 20.00

do do 21 days, 21.00

do do 22 days, 22.00

do do 23 days, 23.00

do do 24 days, 24.00

do do 25 days, 25.00

do do 26 days, 26.00

do do 27 days, 27.00

do do 28 days, 28.00

do do 29 days, 29.00

do do 30 days, 30.00

do do 31 days, 31.00

do do 32 days, 32.00

do do 33 days, 33.00

do do 34 days, 34.00

do do 35 days, 35.00

do do 36 days, 36.00

do do 37 days, 37.00

do do 38 days, 38.00

do do 39 days, 39.00

do do 40 days, 40.00

do do 41 days, 41.00

do do 42 days, 42.00

do do 43 days, 43.00

do do 44 days, 44.00

do do 45 days, 45.00

do do 46 days, 46.00

do do 47 days, 47.00

do do 48 days, 48.00

do do 49 days, 49.00

do do 50 days, 50.00

do do 51 days, 51.00

do do 52 days, 52.00

do do 53 days, 53.00

do do 54 days, 54.00

do do 55 days, 55.00

do do 56 days, 56.00

do do 57 days, 57.00

do do 58 days, 58.00

do do 59 days, 59.00

do do 60 days, 60.00

do do 61 days, 61.00

do do 62 days, 62.00

do do 63 days, 63.00

do do 64 days, 64.00

do do 65 days, 65.00

do do 66 days, 66.00

do do 67 days, 67.00

do do 68 days, 68.00

do do 69 days, 69.00

do do 70 days, 70.00

do do 71 days, 71.00

do do 72 days, 72.00

do do 73 days, 73.00

do do 74 days, 74.00

do do 75 days, 75.00

do do 76 days, 76.00

do do 77 days, 77.00

do do 78 days, 78.00

do do 79 days, 79.00

do do 80 days, 80.00

do do 81 days, 81.00

do do 82 days, 82.00

do do 83 days, 83.00

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD SCALES

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESS, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

112 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by J. J. RICHARDSON.

Do not fail to buy only the Genuine, &c.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and say the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received direct from the manufacturer

a large assortment of new and now of the following

styles to ladies at the lowest prices.

BRADLEY'S IRONABLE CLOTHES

WIDE TO THE

DIAMOND TIE

DO BRIDAL DO

DO QUAKER DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

DO DO DO

GENERAL ORDER No. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most

extensive stock of

DRY GOODS.

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

At the

DAILY GAZETTE.

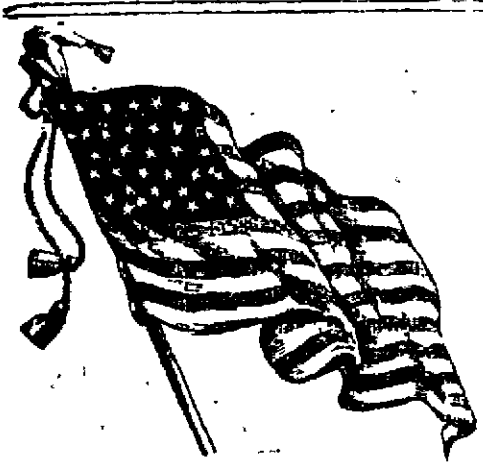
RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS IN

HAMPTON ROADS.

A Number of Guns Secured and Skel-

etons Found.

A letter from Portsmouth, Va., says



Forever foot that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

Our forenoon report is encouraging, if true, and if the predictions shall be confirmed. Remembering, however, how similar reports heretofore have disappointed the expectations raised, we prefer to await the result before getting jubilant over it. It will be seen by a dispatch to the Chicago Times that the "Iron Brigade" was in the battle, and suffered severely.

The afternoon's report will bear the same comment as the forenoon's.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

From Massachusetts.

Boston, June 29th, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—War is writing its stern language of change on everything, yet to the casual observer old Boston is as busy as ever—has as much of trade and traffic, of literature and art. Her whirligig of business seems as all-engrossing, her libraries as well filled, her galleries of painting and statuary as thronged as if we were not at war. Yet there is an undercurrent, and it is deep and strong enough to sweep all along with it. Let there be but a drum beat in the streets and business hushes its hum, hammers, yardsticks and pens drop. Such busy people could not do greater homage than by this stopping to listen and look. Days when regiments return are really gala days. Then all shops are shut, and the people turn out to give a welcome that has a ring to it. Then the routs of the returning soldiers presents a glorious mingling of waving flags, clapping hands, hurrahs, music and flowers.

The occasion of the return of the 6th regiment from Newbern was one of unusual parade. I have not time to enumerate the different military and fire companies, literary and benevolent societies, bands, squads of police, and cavalades of horsemen that made up the procession. The Boston Journal says "the escort was one of the finest that has ever passed through the streets of Boston, and the whole pageant called forth the highest encomiums on every hand."

The reception was in great part gotten up by the citizens of the city of Charlestown, three companies of the regiment belonging there.

The decorations in Charlestown were very extensive, many of the buildings being nearly covered with flags, banners, mottoes and devices arranged with much taste. On Baldwin street a block of eight buildings was beautifully decorated with a full length portrait of Washington as a center piece. On a platform in front of the houses a group of young misses, personating the different states, were arranged around a young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty, the whole forming a charming picture.

A splendid dinner was prepared in Waltham square. Mayor Stone made an address and was briefly responded to by Col. Pierson.

To my mind the most pleasing picture of the reception was the part performed by the children of the Charlestown and Somerville schools. They were arranged in a line by their teachers and received the soldiers with waving flags and bouquets of flowers.

As a manifestation of feeling toward the defenders of the Union, the reception was grand from beginning to end. It was gotten up on a gigantic scale, and the people entered into it with enthusiasm. It was an indication, notwithstanding the murmuring at what is considered the inefficiency of the government, that the heart of the people is right, that underneath all this surface work of grumbling there lies the granite of New England loyalty.

A. C. F.

THE INDIANA UNION WAR DEMOCRACY.—An important movement has been inaugurated in Indiana. The central committee of the Union war democrats of that state have issued an able address to the democracy of Indiana, appealing to the democracy to stand by the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and to throw off the party yoke when the existence of the Union and the government are in imminent peril.

The central committee announce a mass meeting of the Union war democracy, at the capital of the state, on Thursday, the 13th of August. Among the speakers are John Van Buren, D. S. Dickinson, James T. Brady, General Butler, General Cass, General McClelland, General Logan, Senator Rice, of Minnesota, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, and John Brough, of Ohio.

RECENT MARCHAL KANE.—George P. Kane, better known as Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, one of the victims of arbitrary arrests, recently decamped from Baltimore, made his way to Dixie, and has received a general's commission in the rebel army. Shortly after the breaking out of the war, he was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, and after some months was turned loose. He then wrote a most abusive letter to Secretary Seward, which was mailed

with applause by the whole copperhead fraternity. Some months ago he was indicted and arrested on a charge of treason, but Roger B. Taney released him on bail, and not choosing to stand trial, he skedaddled, and is now a full blown rebel, in Jeff. Davis' army. We have no doubt this step meets the hearty approval of his friends in the north.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2d, 1863.

Present:—The Mayor, and in the course of the meeting all the aldermen.

Two petitions were presented for grading Court street and Ruger avenue, and building sidewalks from the American House to the residence of B. Randall. Placed on file.

A remonstrance was received from James Sutherland and James Croft against the order to build a sidewalk in front of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Croft's addition. Placed on file. Mr. Sutherland addressed the council in relation to the matter.

A petition of 132 citizens in favor of a thirty feet opening under railroad bridges over Western avenue and Claron street was received and placed on file. [This subject had a regular run through the council during the evening, being variously reported upon, laid on the table, reconsidered, and finally an ordinance passed requiring a thirty foot opening—the ordinance passing by the following vote: Ayes, Ald. Burnham, Fredendall, McChesney, Pattison and Strong. Nays, Ald. Bates, Patten and Shelton.

A petition for a liquor license at the Hyatt House saloon from Julius Granger was received and granted.

Several accounts were presented and referred, and the following in the course of the evening allowed:

I. C. Sloan, balance for legal services	
re-assessed tax cases,	\$520.00
Gazette office, balance re-assessed tax advertising,	157.00
S. T. Hanson, 1st ward fund,	3.00
H. Love, do	4.00
H. Nutt, bridge fund,	7.00
Chas. Phelps,	1.00

A petition was received to abate two nuisances in the first ward, and referred to the aldermen of that ward.

The board of education sent in the following communication, which was referred to the committee on schools:

Office of the Board of Education, June 29th, 1863.
Resolved, That the following estimate for the expenses of the public schools of the city of Janesville, for the coming year, be presented to the common council, to wit:
For teachers' wages.....\$6,810 00
" janitor's services.....650 00
" clerk's salary.....300 00
" fuel.....1200 00
" repairs.....500 00
" incidentals.....200 00
\$9,770 00

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.
From state.....\$1,300 00
" county.....1,100 00
" foreign scholars.....100 00
" fines, &c.....50 00

Therefore the board of education asks that the common council levy for school purposes the full sum of \$6,600 00.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. K. COMSTOCK,
Clerk of Bd of Ed.

The aldermen of the first ward reported that they had given notice for the construction of sidewalks on the north side of Pleasant street to all the owners of lots, and that all but three had complied with the notice. An order was adopted authorizing contracts to build for the three owners who have neglected the notice.

The finance committee reported in favor of cancelling several tax certificates where the tax had been paid and the lots returned unpaid, the amounts to be charged to the treasurers who had returned the lots.—Adopted.

R. B. Treat and S. C. Burnham, the select committee to whom was referred the petition to open Academy street, reported in favor of an appropriation of \$400 to Horace Dewey for land necessary to open the street, provided the citizens in the vicinity will build the necessary fencing and sidewalks to complete the improvement. Adopted, and subsequently an order was passed authorizing the aldermen of the first ward to make the purchase and take a deed, on compliance with the conditions proposed.

Ald. Patten, from the special committee to whom was referred the claim of Guy Wheeler for reimbursement of costs of a suit against him, reported in favor of allowing \$90 from the 3d ward fund. The report was adopted, and the appropriation made, but Ald. Fredendall who came in subsequently procured a reconsideration, when the appropriation was rejected.

The grade of Pleasant street filed June 18th was adopted, and the city engineer directed to ascertain the frontage of lots and prepare specifications for an assessment.

A resolution was adopted directing the preparation of an assessment roll.

The finance committee were instructed to report the city tax for the present year at the next regular meeting of the council.

The Mayor called attention to the propriety of furnishing work for the prisoners from the city in the county jail, when they are sentenced to hard labor and where they are boarded at the expense of the city. The matter was referred to the police committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A petition to grade River street was referred to the Mayor and I. C. Sloan, being too formidable a task for the aldermen of the 1st ward.

Ald. Patten reported in favor of the petition to grade Court street and Ruger avenue and build sidewalks, and the appointment of B. Randall to ascertain the frontage of lots, owners of property, &c. Adopted.

The Mayor, on behalf of the pupils of the High School, gave the council and its officers an invitation to attend the examination of the school and the picnic. Accepted. Adjourned.

THE CALIB CUSHING AFFAIR.—History of the Tacony.—The Cutting out of the Cushing.—Capture of the Rebels.

We now have sufficient details of the dash of the rebel pirates into Portland harbor and the capture of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing to make a full and interesting account of the affair.

THE TACONY'S EARLY CAREER.

To go back to the early history of the Tacony and her tender, we find that she was captured by the brig Clarence, a tender to the steamer Florida. Her name was changed to Coquette, and, after destroying several vessels, she fell in with the bark Tacony, which she seized, and transferring her arms, stores, &c., on board, the Clarence or Coquette was consigned to the flames.

The Tacony was soon put in order, and in a few hours after she had been converted into a privateer she was at work making sad havoc among our merchantmen who were coming up our coast.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PIRATE.

In the meantime the pirate was crawling to the northward, sinking, burning, destroying, and boarding everything he fell in with. Six schooners and one large ship were burned in space of sixteen hours. Another day twelve sail of fishermen were consigned to the flames, and the following day a large ship, a bark, and four fishing vessels were destroyed. The whole eastern coast was in a fever of excitement, and in a few hours the whole fishing trade, from Nantucket to the limits of Maine were paralyzed, and in a measure broken up. Each day brought us fresh intelligence of the depredations of this little pirate.

A FLEET SENT IN PURSUIT.

The navy department hastily ordered the dispatch of a fleet of picked vessels. The officers at the various navy yards worked night and day, and sent off the vessels equipped and manned by volunteers, and the ocean was scourred for miles, but with no good result.

SHE IS SPOKEN BY A GUNBOAT.

The pirate was actually spoken by a cruiser out of Boston, and succeeded in escaping him by stating that he was bound to Portland—nor did he in making this statement, but before he reached there he destroyed several more vessels.

The season of the north had now become thoroughly alarmed. The merchants of Boston offered \$10,000 bounty for the capture of the pirate, and were still farther arming and equipping two vessels which were sent in pursuit of the rebel. The merchants of New York during this time did nothing but grumble and censure every one but themselves. The excitement had by this time become so great that a second fleet was ordered in pursuit of the pirate.

The newspapers having furnished such a full and accurate description of the piratical vessel that her commander feared his capture by our cruisers, all of whom had it, and he determined to abandon the Tacony and go on board the Archer, a small fishing vessel which he had captured, and the bark was destroyed.

PRIVATE JOURNAL OF THE PIRATE.

In the private memorandum book of the commander of the pirate was found the following entry, evidently written on the night of the 24th ult.

"The latest news from Yankeeedom tells us that there are over twenty gunboats in search of us. They have a description of the Tacony, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her. During the night we transferred all our things on board the Archer. At 2 o'clock in the morning we set fire to the Tacony and stood west. The Archer is a fishing vessel of ninety tons, sails well, and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever discern or suspect us. I therefore think we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor and of cutting out a steamer."

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Now we come to the last act in the scene we have been contemplating. From some source the pirate learned that a revenue cutter was at anchor in the harbor at Portland, and that two new gunboats were in process of construction at that port also, and that possibly he might be able to get hold of one of the steamers plying between Boston and that port; and accordingly on the night of the 24th inst., he boldly stood into the harbor, with his crew of cut-throats concealed in the hold of the disguised pirate. On reaching the cutter Caleb Cushing he boarded her, taking her officerless crew by surprise, putting them in irons, and, waiting a good time and tide, stood out to sea by a passage out of the reach of Fort Preble. On his way out he discovered two citizens engaged in fishing, and he made them prisoners, so that no news of the direction he was taking should reach the authorities, before he could obtain a good and sufficient offering.

This prize consisted of a good schooner, armed with a thirty-two pounder pivot gun, and a smaller rifled gun. She had two months' provisions, and everything complete for a cruise, having all the necessary papers, flags, and documents by which she could have passed off for one of our cutters in search of the pirates.

THE PORTLANDERS PURSUE AND CAPTURE HER.

The Portland people, finding that their cutter had been stolen, seized upon their packet steamers, armed and equipped them, and by noon were close to the fleeing rebel, and an engagement was opened, which lasted for a short time, but the Portlanders, burning to catch the marauders, steamed on amid the fire of shot, shell and grape, determined to board and capture her.

The pirates saw they were to be captured, and released their prisoners, set fire to the cutter, and at two o'clock she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

This chase was continued, the fleeing rebels overtaken, and the schooner Archer captured, which was the vessel used in cutting out the revenue vessel.

THE FINALE.

Late in the afternoon the victorious Portlanders returned, feeling justly proud of their achievements. The prisoners were safely landed, and are now in Fort Preble, while the Archer lies at anchor off the city. It was a glorious day for the Portland boys. It shows their dash, promptitude and energy. In fact it is one of the most brilliant actions which has occurred since the war. The old spirit of the sons of 1776 and 1812 was clearly demonstrated. All hail to Portland!

THE REBEL PRIZES.

From a list found upon one of the prisoners it would appear that the following is their official account of vessels they have destroyed or bonded: The Jacob Bell, Star of Peace, Oneida, Commonwealth, Kate Dyer, Lapwing, M. J. Colcord, Henrietta, Clarence, Estelle, Windward, Cousa, Ann, Alderbaran, Byzantium, Isaac Webb, Shatemo, Whistling Wind, Tacony, Goodspeed, Mary Alois, Arabella, Umpire, Marengo, Florence, Ripple, Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate, Ada, A. Partridge, M. A. Shindler, Kate Stuart, Archer, Wanderer, and a slop.

Some of these vessels were destroyed by the Florida, and the probability is that the memorandum refers to the vessels taken by this vessel. Reed has served in the Florida, Coquette, and Tacony.

Look out for fire-crackers to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

GRITTSBURG, July 2.

Special to Chicago Times.—The 1st army corps, while entering the town, was attacked by the forces under Longstreet and Hill. Our forces, not expecting battle, were partially surprised. The first portion of the fight was principally by infantry.

General Reynolds, wishing to find a place to plant artillery, was searching for a knoll or eminence when his party was fired upon. The shower of rebel bullets caused the horses to become unmanageable. A rebel sharpshooter shot General Reynolds in the neck, cutting the vertebra, and causing instant death.

General Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, took command until General Howard, of the 11th corps, came up. The fight was then renewed under Howard.

Several generals were wounded. Among the wounded were Generals Meade, Birney and Schuler, 81st Illinois; Capt. Fry and Lieut. Hays, of the same regiment, missing. Of Ohio men, Lieut. A. B. Brels and Sullivan, 1st regiment, Col. Robinson, Major Craig, Capt. McConnell, Dickson, Wittich, Captin, Lee, Lieut. Fry, Blackner, Jacobs, Meredith, Crowell, Marsh, Crickett, Megary, and Ballantown of the 82d, with a loss of 160 men. All the field officers of the 2d Wisconsin were wounded. Lieut. Col. Dudley, 19th Indiana; Col. Morrow, 24th Michigan; Lieut. Col. Boebel and Major Balize, 26th Wisconsin, and Capt. Bloodgood, aid to General Cutler, were all wounded.

VI, CHICAGO, July 1.

I send you herewith some particulars regarding the affairs in this vicinity. News came to Col. Henry, 15th Kentucky, commanding at Fort Heiman, on Monday, that the rebels, in small force, had appeared in West Tennessee, in the vicinity of Sandy river, and were conscripting citizens into the rebel army. Col. Henry immediately detailed 400 of his regiment, took command of them in person, and sailed out in pursuit of the rebel conscriptors. On the same day he met the rebels in stronger force than he was able to cope with, and after a severe fight he was compelled to fall back and run to Donelson for reinforcement. The rebels promptly forwarded them the troops, leaving here infantry, artillery and cavalry. This morning the rebels were 2,000 strong. Col. Henry's regiment is badly cut up, and Col. Henry himself is missing, either killed or captured. Sandy river is 60 or 70 miles from Fort Heiman.

NEWTON, N. J., July 2.

Gov. Parker has received a dispatch from Gov. Curtin asking for more troops, and says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

ALBANY, July 2.

A telegraph was just received from Gov. Curtin, addressed to Gov. Seymour, stating that the battle near Gettysburg was not decisive, and asking him to send on all the troops he can raise, without delay, that the need of them is pressing.

MEMPHIS, June 30.

Special to Chicago Times.—The latest news from Vicksburg is by the Tyecon. She left Young's Point on the 27th. The occupation of one of the rebels strongest forts by Gen. Logan is confirmed.

The health of the troops was never any better. Most of the cases of sickness are confined to diarrhoea. There have been one or two cases of yellow fever, and there is also some suffering from typhoid fever. Gen. Grant's lines continue to be daily contracted, so much so that but a few days at the farthest can elapse before he will be in possession of Vicksburg and all that is in that town.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has taken command of the rebel force of 15,000 strong, at Delhi, La. These are the troops formerly under command of Walker and later of Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor. It is supposed that Smith contemplates another raid on Milliken's Bend or the Soto Point.

News from Fort Hudson still continues to be of an uncertain character. It is now stated that Gen. Banks made an attack on the place, and after a severe fight, was compelled to abandon the assault. Another report is that he was attacked in the rear by a large force from Johnston, and that Banks in the fight suffered a loss of 3,900 men in killed and wounded, and prisoners. This news was brought up on the morning of the 25th from Red river by a gunboat. No official information has been received either of the success of Gen. Banks or his defeat.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

It is reported that the rebels returned to the vicinity of Carlisle and demanded the surrender of the town again.

Gen. Small peremptorily refused. The rebels sent in a flag of truce, inquiring if it was not to be surrendered. It being refused, they carried out their threat of setting fire to three or four houses, which were burned, but injured no one. They were then attacked by Gen. Smith, and driven towards Shippensburg.

A party of mechanics sent out from Harrisburg this morning to repair the Cumberland road, had to return with their tools and materials as it was ascertained that the rebels were near the railroad in force, threatening their capture.

Farmers state that the enemy compelled them to bring their corn and haul it to them, and plundered them extensively. The raising of troops progresses here actively.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The American learns from parties who left Gettysburg at noon to-day, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time, they assert, upwards of 6000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. Gen. Schenck has just announced that he had in his possession 2,400 prisoners in Baltimore and at the Relay House. We learn that nearly 1,000 were captured Wednesday by the 11th army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly altered, but when General Howard cried to them remember Chancellorville, they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of the day, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in a heavy loss to the enemy. The capture of over 6000 more prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of General Meade, our arms were entirely successful. The enemy studiously avoided any general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. Meade to press the enemy along the whole line. The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. Gen. Couch

was expected to press down through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy. Among the prisoners captured and arrived here, are Gen. Archer and 20 other officers.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The following was received this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 2d, 1863.

via MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2d, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: I telegraphed you evening of Sunday of the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered. General Thomas, yesterday, made a reconnaissance on two roads, and General McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division, which arrived Monday evening. Advancing this morning, it was found the enemy had fled in haste late night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee. Thomas should be on their flank to-night. Generals Sheridan and Brannan marched into town at 11:30 to-day, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—A. M.

The American has the following: We learn from Major Bumgarner and another officer of General Reynolds' staff, the following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, which closed for the day with the army of General Meade in a most advantageous position. On either side of the town, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 1st and 11th corps reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town and marched directly through to the west side. The cavalry force of the enemy in the town galloping back as we advanced. In passing out the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from Chambersburg turnpike in line of battle towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The first corps, under Gen. Reynolds, which was in the advance, pushed forward at double-quick to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire both of artillery and musketry opened along the whole federal and rebel lines. The eleventh army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several changes were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces; all of which were unsuccessful. At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire force in a concentrated line on our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.—The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made. At the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 1 p. m., a great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces. The army was in line condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success.

HARRISBURG, July 2.

Special to the Herald.—The battle at Gettysburg, to-day, was fierce and bloody. From all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms, and the field, are among the trophies. The Herald's Harrisburg special says: A column of 25,000 rebels passed through Gettysburg yesterday in the direction of Harrisburg. Another account from the front by some gentleman connected with the press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Sunday evening, as having been still more favorable and promising than we have previously reported. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland valley. The movement of Gen. Reynolds, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained a prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position from which they were frequently repulsed. Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard, 11th corps, most nobly repulsed these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding our position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of our men and a desire to take care of our wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. Meade had arrived and the main body of our army was in possession and ready to push the enemy as soon as day should dawn. Gettysburg is just 25 miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battle of the rebellion.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Special to Times.—Battled near Gettysburg, Thursday, 4.30 p. m.—Baltimore, Friday.—To-day has been quiet up to the present time. The enemy is massing a heavy force on our left and have just begun an attack with artillery—probability of a severe battle before dark. The rebel sharpshooters are very troublesome, shooting at our men from church steeples, &c. Tribune's special dated Columbia, Pa., 2d, says the battle was renewed this morning and continued till 4 p. m.; our forces winning on the enemy. Since 5 o'clock the firing has been heavier, looking to a general engagement. Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles northeast of Gettysburg. Sedgwick's corps is reported pressing upon the enemy's rear. The 2d army corps is moving up from Hanover. This morning's Tribune's Washington special says a dispatch from Meade received indicates a pitched battle.

The World's Washington special, 3d, 1:10 a. m.—Important advice received at midnight of yesterday's battle leave little doubt that a brilliant victory has been won. The rebels have not only been repulsed, but several thousands have been captured. Our loss has been large, but has resulted as far as is known in decided success. PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

The Press has the following:

BALTIMORE, July 2. Rumors from Fort Monroe give rise to the impression that Richmond has been closely invested by General Dix and is probably captured.

The Inquirer has the following posted on the bulletin board: A dispatch from Washington just received at the navy yard and read to the workmen says, "Vicksburg has been surrendered."

The Press has a special from Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, July 2d, midnight: Our forces are known to have gained on the enemy until 4 o'clock. Since then the firing has been rapid, indicating a general engagement. The rebel forces are concentrated on South Mountain, toward Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburg.

Sedgwick's corps passed York in the direction of Dover this afternoon. It is in the enemy's rear.

MEMPHIS, July 1, via Cairo, 3.

The Jacob Strader just arrived up with official advice from Gen. Grant's army to the 25th. The garrison of Vicksburg is active and are making desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Additional reinforcements are said to be on the way from Bragg to Johnston, and the latter is perfecting his arrangements to attack Grant. Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith are combining to get possession of some point on the west bank of the Mississippi. Probably an attempt will be made to capture Milliken's Bend and stop navigation.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

Airline in Tennessee.—The 22d Regiment moving again.—The Rebels Full once more.

FRANKLIN, TENN., June 22.

We have accomplished the march from Nashville to the front, once again. The drive was pleasant and favorable and the 18 miles were made without much fatigue, in a short time. A brief halt was made at Brentwood, the spot where to be remembered by the men of the 22d Wisconsin, as the starting point for our rebel extermination by Gen. Forrest, & Co.

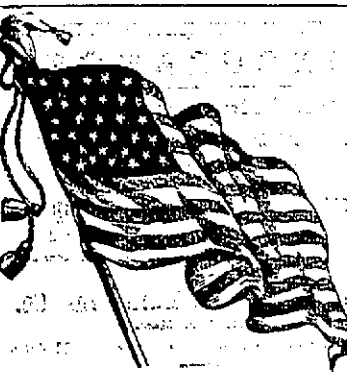
When near Franklin, we were met and welcomed by members of the regiment, who had been unwell or effected their escape; among these was J. W. Lewis, Corp. Co. F, who, during the confusion attending the overturning of a wagon on the first night, took leave of us and struck for Nashville. He saw many rebels scouting, and several times narrowly escaped capture, but finally succeeded in eluding them and making his way in.

Entering the large, deserted camp grounds, we found the three regiments which compose our brigade, drawn up to receive us. These bodies of men are small, but like the 22d, look tough and ready for the lively times expected in the future.

The rebels are very numerous and are frequently seen from the side; they perhaps would like to come still nearer, but the works here are so well fortified by nature and art that a few men may successfully hold many long at bay.

We are at once greeted with the information that orders are already out for our brigade to march to Triana on once. This place is about 14 miles east of here, and the distance a fair march this hot weather. We of course have no choice and rather like it, as it brings us nearer Murfreesboro. Should we go thither, I shall at once notify you of the fact.

We have been furnished with shelter tents, and they are not so bad this weather as many supposed. The first night's sleep in them was marked by a tremendous chorus of canine ejaculations



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

Our forenoon's report is encouraging, if true, and if the predictions shall be confirmed. Remembering, however, how similar reports heretofore have disappointed the expectations raised, we prefer to await the result before getting jubilant over it. It will be seen by a dispatch to the Chicago Times that the "Iron Brigade" was in the battle, and suffered severely.

The afternoon's report will bear the same comment as the forenoon's.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

From Massachusetts.

Boston, June 29th, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—War is writing its stern language of change on everything, yet to the casual observer old Boston is as busy as ever—has as much of trade and traffic of literature and art. Her whirligig of business seems as all-engrossing, her libraries as well filled, her galleries of painting and statuary as thronged as if we were not at war. Yet there is an undercurrent, and it is deep and strong enough to sweep all along with it. Let there be but a drum-beat in the streets and business hushes its hum, hammers, yardsticks and pens drop. Such busy people could not do greater homage than by this stopping to listen and look. Days when regiments return are really gala days. Then all shops are shut, and the people turn out to give a welcome that has a ring to it. Then the ranks of the returning soldiers present a glorious mingling of waving flags, clapping hands, hurrahs, music and flowers.

The occasion of the return of the 6th regiment from Newbern was one of unusual parade. I have not time to enumerate the different military and fire companies, literary and benevolent societies, bands, squads of police, and cavalades of horsemen that made up the procession. The Boston Journal says "the escort was one of the finest that has ever passed through the streets of Boston, and the whole pageant called forth the highest encomiums on every hand."

The reception was in great part gotten up by the citizens of the city of Charlestown, three companies of the regiment belonging there.

The decorations in Charlestown were very extensive, many of the buildings being nearly covered with flags, banners, mottoes and devices arranged with much taste. On Baldwin street, a block of eight buildings was beautifully decorated with a full length portrait of Washington as a center piece. On a platform in front of the houses a group of young misses, personating the different states, were arranged around a young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty, the whole forming a charming picture.

A splendid dinner was prepared in Waltham square. Mayor Stone made an address and was briefly responded to by Col. Pierson.

To my mind the most pleasing picture of the reception was the part performed by the children of the Charlestown and Somerville schools. They were arranged in a line by their teachers and received the soldiers with waving flags and bouquets of flowers.

As a manifestation of feeling toward the defenders of the Union, the reception was grand from beginning to end. It was gotten up on a gigantic scale, and the people entered into it with enthusiasm. It was an indication, notwithstanding the murmuring at what is considered the inefficiency of the government, that the heart of the people is right, that underneath all this surface work of grumbling there lies the granite of New England loyalty.

A. C. F.

THE INDIANA UNION WAR DEMOCRACY.—An important movement has been inaugurated in Indiana. The central committee of the Union war democrats of that state have issued an able address to the democracy of Indiana, appealing to its efforts to crush the rebellion, and to throw off the party yoke when the existence of the Union and the government are in imminent peril.

The central committee announce a mass meeting of the Union war democracy, at the capital of the state, on Thursday, the 13th of August. Among the speakers are John Van Buren, D. S. Dickinson, James T. Brady, General Butler, General Cass, General McClernand, General Logan, Senator Rice, of Minnesota, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, and John Brough, of Ohio.

RECENT MARCHAL KANE.—George F. Kane, better known as Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, one of the victims of arbitrary arrests, recently decamped from Baltimore, made his way to Dixie, and has received a general commission in the rebel army. Shortly after the breaking out of the war, he was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, and after some months was turned loose. He then wrote a most abusive letter to Secretary Seward, which was hailed

with applause by the whole copperhead fraternity. Some months ago he was indicted and arrested on a charge of treason, but Roger B. Taney released him on bail, and not choosing to stand trial, he absconded, and is now a full blown rebel in Jeff. Davis' army. We have no doubt this step meets the hearty approval of his friends in the north.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2, 1863.

Present: The Mayor, and in the course of the meeting all the aldermen.

Two petitions were presented for grading Court street and Roger avenue, and building sidewalks from the American House to the residence of B. Randall. Placed on file.

A remonstrance was received from James Sutherland and James Croft against the order to build a sidewalk in front of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, of Groff's addition. Placed on file. Mr. Sutherland addressed the council in relation to the matter.

A petition of 132 citizens in favor of a thirty feet opening under railroad bridges over Western avenue and Clinton street was received and placed on file. [This subject had a regular run through the council during the evening, being variously reported upon, laid on the table, reconsidered, and finally an ordinance passed requiring a thirty feet opening—the ordinance passing by the following vote: Ayes, Ald. Burnham, Fredendall, McChesney, Pattison and Strong. Noes, Ald. Bates, Patten and Sholton.]

A petition for a liquor license at the Hyatt House saloon from Julius Granger was received and granted.

Several accounts were presented and referred, and the following in the course of the evening allowed:

I. C. Sloan, balance for legal services, \$520.00

Gazette office, balance re-assessed tax advertising, 157.00

S. T. Hanson, last ward fund, 3.00

H. Love, do do, 4.00

H. Nutt, bridge fund, 7.00

Chas. Phelps, do do, 1.00

A petition was received to abate two nuisances in the first ward, and referred to the aldermen of that ward.

The board of education sent in the following communication, which was referred to the committee on schools:

Office of the Board of Education, June 29th, 1863.

Resolved, That the following estimate for the expenses of the public schools of the city of Janesville, for the coming year, be presented to the common council, to wit:

For teachers' wages, \$8,810 00

" janitor's services, 650 00

" clerk's salary, 300 00

" fuel, 1,200 00

" repairs, 500 00

" incidentals, 300 00

\$9,770 00

From state, \$1,300 00

" county, 1,100 00

" foreign scholars, 100 00

" face, do, 50 00

\$2,550 00

Therefore the board of education asks that the common council levy for school purposes the full sum of \$6,500 00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. N. COMSTOCK,

Clerk of Bd of Ed.

The aldermen of the first ward reported that they had given notice for the construction of sidewalks on the north side of Pleasant street to all the owners of lots, and that all but three had complied with the notice. An order was adopted authorizing contracts to build for the three owners who have neglected the notice.

The finance committee reported in favor of cancelling several tax certificates where the tax had been paid and the lots returned unpaid, the amounts to be charged to the treasurers who had returned the lots.

Adopted.

R. B. Treat and S. C. Burnham, the select committee to whom was referred the petition to open Academy street, reported in favor of an appropriation of \$400 to Horace Dewey for land necessary to open the street, provided the citizens in the vicinity will build the necessary fencing and sidewalks to complete the improvement.

Adopted, and subsequently an order was passed authorizing the aldermen of the first ward to make the purchase and take a deed, on compliance with the conditions proposed.

Ald. Patten, from the special committee to whom was referred the claim of Guy Wheeler for reimbursement of costs of a suit against him, reported in favor of allowing \$90 from the 3d ward fund. The report was adopted, and the appropriation made, but Ald. Fredendall who came in subsequently procured a reconsideration, when the appropriation was rejected.

The grade of Pleasant street filed June 18th was adopted, and the city engineer directed to ascertain the frontage of lots and prepare specifications for an assessment.

A resolution was adopted directing the preparation of an assessment roll.

The finance committee were instructed to report the city tax for the present year at the next regular meeting of the council.

The Mayor called attention to the propriety of furnishing work for the prisoners from the city in the county jail, when they are sentenced to hard labor and where they are boarded at the expense of the city. The matter was referred to the police committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A petition to grade River street was referred to the Mayor and I. C. Sloan, being too formidable a task for the aldermen of the 1st ward.

Ald. Patten reported in favor of the petition to grade Court street and Roger avenue and build sidewalks, and the appointment of B. Randall to ascertain the frontage of lots, owners of property, &c. Adopted.

The Mayor, on behalf of the pupils of the High School, gave the council and its officers an invitation to attend the examination of the school and the picnic. Accepted.

Adjourned.

From the New York Herald, June 29.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

The Cable Cashing Affair—History of the Cable Cashing Affair.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Report.

Special to Chicago Times:—The 1st army corps, while entering the town, was attacked by the forces under Longstreet and Hill. Our forces, not expecting battle, were partially surprised. The first portion of the fight was principally by infantry.

General Reynolds, wishing to find a place to plant artillery, was searching for a knoll or eminence when his party was fired upon. The shower of rebel bullets caused the horses to become unmanageable. A rebel sharpshooter shot General Reynolds in the neck, cutting the vertebra, and causing instant death.

General Donibuddy, of Fort Sumter fame, took command until General Howard, of the 11th corps, came up. The fight was then renewed under Howard.

Several generals were wounded. Among the western men wounded are Lieut. Bixby and Scherer, 1st Illinois; Capt. Fry and Lieut. Hepp, of the same regiment; and Sullivan, 1st Michigan; Col. Robinson, Major Carl, Capt. McCannell, Dickson, Wittich, Curtis, Lee, Crowell, Fry, Black, Jones, Jacobs, Meredith, Crowell, Marck, Crick, Megary, and Ballentine of the 82d, with a loss of 160 men. All the field officers of the 2d Wisconsin were wounded. Lieut. Col. Dudley, 13th Indiana; Col. Morrow, 24th Michigan; Lieut. Col. Boebel and Major Balize, 26th Wisconsin, and Capt. Bloodgood, aid to General Cutler, were all wounded.

The operations of the pirates.

In the meantime the pirate was crawling to the northward, sinking, burning, destroying, and boarding everything he fell in with. Six schooners and one large ship were burned in space of sixteen hours. Another day twelve sail of fishermen were consigned to the flames, and the following day a large ship, a bark, and four fishing vessels were destroyed. The whole eastern coast was in a fever of excitement, and in a few hours the whole fishing trade, from Nantucket to the limits of Maine were paralyzed, and in a measure broken up. Each day brought us fresh intelligence of the depredations of this little pirate.

A fleet sent in pursuit.

The navy department hastily ordered the dispatch of a fleet of picked vessels. The officers at the various navy yards worked night and day, and sent off the vessels equipped and manned by volunteers, and the ocean was scourred for miles, but with no good result.

SEE IS SPOKEN BY A GUNBOAT.

The pirate was actually spoken by a gunboat off Boston, and succeeded in escaping him by stating that he was bound to Portland—nor did he lie in making this statement, but before he reached there he destroyed several more vessels.

The season of the north had now become thoroughly alarmed. The merchants of Boston offered \$10,000 bounty for the capture of the pirate, and were still further alarmed and equipping two vessels which were sent in pursuit of the rebel. The merchants of New York during this time did nothing but grumble and censure every one but themselves. The excitement had by this time become so great that a second fleet was ordered in pursuit of the pirate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Louisville Post-Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, and way.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. route.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.

No Paper To-Morrow.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow, but if any important news is received by telegraph we shall issue it in an extra. We would like to be able to give such a report as would be an appropriate accompaniment to the day.

Postponement.

In consequence of the exercises in connection with the Academy, at Milton, the Union, meeting at that place, notified for Monday evening July 6th, is postponed to Monday evening July 13th, at 8 o'clock.

Musical Convention.

Prof. A. N. Johnson, of Boston, an associate and composer of Dr. Mason, and Prof. Webb, one of the best authors and teachers in the country, and G. Cole, of New York, will hold a musical convention in this city, commencing on Monday evening next and closing with a concert on Friday evening following. It is expected there will be a large crowd of singers present and there is a good time in store for all who attend, both the convention and concert. There will be no expense attending the convention for books or tuition; the professors expecting the concert to remunerate them in these matters and they have the necessary books with them. Singers, turn out and have a good time and improve the opportunity to get a good drill.

Exercises at the High School.

The summer term of the Janesville high school closed to-day. The exercises were highly interesting and were creditable to teachers and pupils. We have never seen the schools of this city in a better condition than they appear to be at this time. The following is the programme of the exercises which commenced at nine o'clock A. M.

Singing.

Reading Scriptures, Remarks, and Prayer.

Singing—The Morning Call.

Declaration—No Compromise; George Colony.

Declaration—Danish Warrior's Death-Song; Theodore Conant.

Declaration—Woman's Will; Frank Greeney.

Composition—Treason does never prosper; Mary Denton.

Declaration—Charge of the Light Brigade; Willie Rabbets.

Recitation—Paradise of the Peri; Clara Nash.

Singing—Erie is my Home.

Recitation—This World is full of Beauty; Flora A. Smith.

Composition—A Letter; Nettie E. Dustin.

Declaration—Unrecorded Heroes; A. J. Roberts.

Composition—Changed but not Lost; Mary A. Riker.

Declaration—The Present Crisis; Fred. B. Pullen.

Composition—The Great Object of Life; Emma N. Darrow.

Declaration—Scott and the Veteran; Horace Williston.

Singing—Come, let us sing.

Composition—My Native Land; Clara A. Storey.

Declaration—The Ends of Peace; Silas P. Gibbs.

Paper—Addie M. Griswold.

Composition—Female Influence; Martha B. Parker.

Declaration—Our Union; Ira C. Frendall.

Singing—Wake and Sing.

GRADUATES.

Essay—More Beyond; Ella A. Norton.

Essay—Our Toils and Our Rewards; Jennie C. Corson.

Essay—Our Influence; Alice J. Hume.

Oration—The Value of Our Lives; Andrew S. Douglas.

AWARDING DIPLOMAS.

Singing—The Stars on Our Banner.

REMARKS.

Singing—Come to the Woodlands.

From General Rosecrans' Army.

The Forward Movement.

CONCORD CHURCH, Five Miles from Janesville, June 20.

The situation here is not materially changed. A reconnaissance was to-day made within three and a half miles of the rebel stronghold.

The rains have continued for the past forty-eight hours, and have been unusually heavy. The roads are in a terrible condition, and movements are almost prevented thereby, and with its unparalleled persistence, Gen. Rosecrans' Col. W. H. Wilder's expedition returned to-day; he burned the bridge at Decherd, and took up and destroyed a large part of the track. He found only a small garrison at Decherd, whom he defeated and drove out; but immediately after he had burned the bridge, a large force of the enemy came in. Decherd is only twelve miles from Tullahoma—the whistle of the locomotives at Tullahoma was distinctly heard yesterday.

This is only the foundation of a rumor that the rebels are retreating to Chattanooga. No doubt is entertained that the enemy will fight as in the force here, but their silence is very strange. The country is very difficult to operate in, being low level, marshy and overgrown with underbrush. Sherman's brigade made a reconnaissance to-day, to within five and a half miles of Tullahoma. Two regiments of the enemy were encountered, and an engagement

Fancy Dress Silks.

Fancy Dress Silks.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 27th and 28th ult. received, says 100 wounded of Stewart's division had arrived from the field of Beech Grove. It says, two divisions were engaged at Liberty and Hoover Gaps. Meanwhile, reinforcements are being hurried forward, 5000 men passed yesterday, and John H. Jackson has been dispatched to hold himself in readiness. Among the killed at Beech Grove, the rebels mention Adjutant Thomas, of Tennessee rebel loss at 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

CONCORD CHURCH, June 30.

The reconnaissance of General Steadman this afternoon was pushed within two miles of Tullahoma. Gen. Thomas accompanied the column, and reports the enemy in force in their works, with videttes thrown out a short distance from the front. It is thought by some that a mere shell of the rebel army remains in Tennessee, which is doubtless a mistake.

We found four brigades at Hoover Gap, four at Liberty Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville counted 18,000 men of Polk's corps passing through that place. Cheat-ham's division is reported as having moved to Elk River Bridge and Decherd. The bridge destroyed can hardly be rebuilt before several days, when all will be decided, while the last brigade will not prevent reinforcements coming; the rebels cannot carry off their stores or heavy munitions of war.

Ruddy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades and Thrall's artillery from Alabama. They were sent up to check our raiders. All is quiet along our lines.

The Rebel of the 28th, on the situation, says: "There is no question but the enemy are approaching for a great battle. A dispatch of this date has been received from a reliable source, that the rebels are moving to the rear, and reinforcements to the front. Another brigade from Western Virginia passed yesterday—chiefly Virginia troops in the first campaign, in Tennessee. A portion of Buckner's command passed up last evening, and Jackson's will probably follow in the morning. We learn that Breckinridge's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by Gen. Johnston to Jackson. We overestimated our loss in killed and wounded. The whole number will not exceed 100, and not 700, killed. It was reported last evening that three or four thousand of the enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and the enemy had burned out of two residences this side of Hoover's Gap. This story is not believed here.

FRANK LUNON ON THE FOURTH.—Charles Bentler, at the Wm. Tell Saloon, next door west of the big mill, will give a free lunch to-morrow, and invites all patriotic citizens to call on him.

BALLOONS.—Mr. W. A. Reynolds will send up two balloons to-morrow evening from the front of his store, Jackson & Smith's clock, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL LOAN.—We are authorized to state that subscriptions to the \$20 six per cent. loan will be received at the Rock County Bank until the 31st day of July inst.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, swelling, sore shins, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle sores, Scratches, Itch, etc., it will cure instantly. Sprains and Rheumatism may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so deep-seated or hopeless, but it may be alleviated by the Liniment, and faithful application will remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this Liniment at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness, will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horsemen are liable, and which render so valuable and valuable horses almost worthless. See advertisement elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JANEVILLE, JULY 3, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1.15, 20; good to extra mill; extra 1.05, 15; fair to good shipping grades, 90, 100; rejected quality 75, 85.

BARLEY—good to extra 90, 100; fair to good 80, 90; rejected quality 65, 75.

CORN—pure white dent 45, 47; fair to good 40, 42; rejected 35, 37.

ONIONS—white 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

TIMOTHY HAY—dried at 1.25, 1.30; fair to good 1.10, 1.15; rejected 1.00, 1.05.

UTTER—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

Fancy Dress Silks.

Fancy Dress Silks.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 27th and 28th ult. received, says 100 wounded of Stewart's division had arrived from the field of Beech Grove. It says, two divisions were engaged at Liberty and Hoover Gaps. Meanwhile, reinforcements are being hurried forward, 5000 men passed yesterday, and John H. Jackson has been dispatched to hold himself in readiness. Among the killed at Beech Grove, the rebels mention Adjutant Thomas, of Tennessee rebel loss at 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

CONCORD CHURCH, June 30.

The reconnaissance of General Steadman this afternoon was pushed within two miles of Tullahoma. Gen. Thomas accompanied the column, and reports the enemy in force in their works, with videttes thrown out a short distance from the front. It is thought by some that a mere shell of the rebel army remains in Tennessee, which is doubtless a mistake.

We found four brigades at Hoover Gap, four at Liberty Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville counted 18,000 men of Polk's corps passing through that place. Cheat-ham's division is reported as having moved to Elk River Bridge and Decherd. The bridge destroyed can hardly be rebuilt before several days, when all will be decided, while the last brigade will not prevent reinforcements coming; the rebels cannot carry off their stores or heavy munitions of war.

Ruddy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades and Thrall's artillery from Alabama. They were sent up to check our raiders. All is quiet along our lines.

The Rebel of the 28th, on the situation, says: "There is no question but the enemy are approaching for a great battle. A dispatch of this date has been received from a reliable source, that the rebels are moving to the rear, and reinforcements to the front. Another brigade from Western Virginia passed yesterday—chiefly Virginia troops in the first campaign, in Tennessee. A portion of Buckner's command passed up last evening, and Jackson's will probably follow in the morning. We learn that Breckinridge's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by Gen. Johnston to Jackson. We overestimated our loss in killed and wounded. The whole number will not exceed 100, and not 700, killed. It was reported last evening that three or four thousand of the enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and the enemy had burned out of two residences this side of Hoover's Gap. This story is not believed here.

FRANK LUNON ON THE FOURTH.—Charles Bentler, at the Wm. Tell Saloon, next door west of the big mill, will give a free lunch to-morrow, and invites all patriotic citizens to call on him.

BALLOONS.—Mr. W. A. Reynolds will send up two balloons to-morrow evening from the front of his store, Jackson & Smith's clock, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL LOAN.—We are authorized to state that subscriptions to the \$20 six per cent. loan will be received at the Rock County Bank until the 31st day of July inst.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, swelling, sore shins, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle sores, Scratches, Itch, etc., it will cure instantly. Sprains and Rheumatism may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so deep-seated or hopeless, but it may be alleviated by the Liniment, and faithful application will remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this Liniment at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness, will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horsemen are liable, and which render so valuable and valuable horses almost worthless. See advertisement elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JANEVILLE, JULY 3, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1.15, 20; good to extra mill; extra 1.05, 15; fair to good shipping grades, 90, 100; rejected quality 75, 85.

BARLEY—good to extra 90, 100; fair to good 80, 90; rejected 65, 75.

CORN—pure white dent 45, 47; fair to good 40, 42; rejected 35, 37.

ONIONS—white 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

TIMOTHY HAY—dried at 1.25, 1.30; fair to good 1.10, 1.15; rejected 1.00, 1.05.

UTTER—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

PEAS—100 lbs. fair to good 3.00, per 100 lbs. 3.00; rejected 2.50, 2.75.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10, 12; fair to good 9, 10; rejected 8, 9.

WOOD—ranging from 50-80 for fair to choice clip; dressed 3, 4.

SLATS—common, in 100's; Dry, 10-12; GREEN—100's—dried at 1.00, 1.05; fair to good 90, 95; common 80, 85.

GRAIN—100 lbs. good supply at 10, 12; fair to good 9

